

differs from \$50,000 a year in excess of receipts for all railroad improvements agreed upon, interest on debt, bridges, and if interest on the cost of the consolidation scheme were eliminated, the annual cost will not exceed \$33,000, to be reduced later by the sale of taxable values, and the dropping of officeholders whose terms expire. For that outlay, he said, Richmond would receive factory sites and homes for working people and would secure a population which would assure its continuance as the first city of the State.

Hypnotized, Says Pollack.
Mr. Pollack replied, carefully stating that he was not opposed to consolidation, but to the terms presented. No sane man, he said, could vote against the enlargement of the city were the terms equitable and fair. He admitted in the outset that by surrounding and location Manchester should be a part of Richmond. He was not discussing the broad question of annexation, but the terms and conditions of the ordinance proposed, into which he asserted the Richmond committee had been "hypnotized" into making too liberal concessions.

He objected to the course of the advocates of the measure, saying that there had been no adequate facts and figures given to the Council on which to base an opinion, or any information as to the financial burden to be assumed. Instead of giving the public information, he charged that the advocates had resorted to methods of intimidation, the speaker criticizing the course of the Richmond newspapers in advocating the union, objecting especially to editorials in The Times-Dispatch and to references made to the work of lobbyists, insisting that no member had been approached by any lobbyist or professional politician in opposition to the ordinance.

Denounced Lobby Talk.
The object of all the talk about "lobby" he said, was to arouse and incense the people and appeal to prejudice rather than reason. He was proceeding vehemently to discuss the suggestion that some Councilmen might be unduly influenced by the fact that election day was approaching, when Mr. Lynch interrupted to suggest that he really wanted facts and not oratory he had better come down to real information.

"The way he is going on now we will never get anywhere," said Mr. Lynch. Mr. Pollack replied, however, his argument that there had been a considerable effort to mislead the public and intimidate members of the Council. He had a further tilt with Chairman Pollard as to the accuracy of certain figures purporting to have been furnished by Special Accountant Crenshaw, made by Special Accountant Crenshaw, which would show that the present demands or requisitions of the various departments of the city government were already in excess of the assets.

His further argument was that the \$350 acres taken in by the annexation of 1905 had been fully developed, and that ample field for building operation might be afforded by extension of streets without taking in the 655 acres embraced in Manchester.

Manchester Congested, Too.
Further he said the limits of Manchester as now constituted a large congested area, including the large tract of land to be so situated for factories and building purposes. Manchester, he said, would furnish nothing as a basis of credit since she already exceeded her bond limit, and "stands there an absolute financial wreck," nor did he consider the assets of the Southern City to be worth what had been estimated—\$390,000.

After presenting further figures as to the cost, he took up the clause which guarantees 40 per cent. of the revenues to be spent in street improvements, claiming that the streets could not be paved until the city had a surplus of \$100,000, and that the city was not in a position to provide, and reaching a grand total estimate of the cost of the agreement for five years as \$1,000,000, less the annual revenue of that section, estimated at about one-half of that amount. In closing he made a reference to Business Manager Crenshaw, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and said that many merchants had written letters to their Councilmen in good faith, but without studying the questions involved. He also referred to land boomers near Forest Hill Park, but said that he would not charge that those interested in the ordinance because of their property interests. "As I see it," he said, "it is an outrageous breach of faith against the annexed territory to propose an elopement with Manchester, and a crime against the tax payers to spend so much money over there."

Mr. Richards Speaks.
Mr. Richards followed with a carefully prepared speech in opposition to union, with an array of facts and figures which showed that he had given much time to the subject. He considered the proposition "throwing away millions of dollars," and was especially bitter on the clause which allows a property owner to receive money for a specified term to be spent in paying sidewalks. He then went into an elaborate statement to show the cost of the proposed consolidation, figuring out that the total amount to be spent for five years in maintenance under the terms of the agreement with the item of \$1,000,000, less the annual revenue of that section, estimated at about one-half of that amount.

He credited that amount by the estimated income for five years and an allowance for supposed increase in taxation as improvements are made of \$150,000, leaving the net cost of the consolidation at \$850,000, according to his estimate for maintenance, \$314,100.52. Then he took up the construction authorized under the agreement, much of which he admitted would be in the nature of permanent assets, as follows:

Five new bridges, \$30,000; site, \$120,000; repairs to old bridges, \$10,000; interest on bridge outlay for five years, \$23,600; water pipes, \$100,000; gas pipes, \$100,000; sewers, \$210,000; fire apparatus, \$50,000; less tolls, \$40,000, leaving Richmond, according to his figures, to have assumed in five years \$555,209.52, of which he said, "I receive on the present basis \$2,562,315 in real estate subject to taxation."

"We get Manchester's business now and haven't her debt," he concluded, finally admitting that he was not opposed to her coming in, but like Mr. Pollack, disliked the terms.

In reply Chairman Pollard said that any one could amass a vast array of figures, and suggested that Mr. Richards had taken the special accountant's figures where they suited him and had substituted his own where they did not.

Not Far Apart, Says Pollard.
"Even on going through this vast column which Mr. Richards has presented," said Mr. Pollard, "I find we are only about \$400,000 apart on the cost for five years. He should treat the bridges as assets and deduct what they will cost. Mr. Richards places the revenue from Manchester for five years at \$1,000,000, less the annual revenue of that section, estimated at about one-half of that amount."



Truth, Sincerity, Reliability can be put into the make of clothes as well as into the make of character.

We'd rather miss a sale than sell an article that may prove unsatisfactory.

Here are Suits and Overcoats that were \$35. that certainly cannot fail in any point to give perfect satisfaction.

Only \$23.85 now.

Others that represented square, honest value at \$15 that \$9.85 will buy now.

And yet food-stuff and other things are high!

Sale of Fine Trousers.

"Hungerford System" is a system of cutting in the make of trousers that possesses merit enough to justify a patent right!

Here, our proposition is this: If a pair of our trousers don't fit you better and wear better than any you ever bought anywhere near the original price of ours—you get a pair free!

This tells of the reduction—

\$7.00 Trousers, at.....\$4.85

\$9.00 Trousers, at.....\$5.85

\$10.00 Trousers, at.....\$6.85

\$12.00 Trousers, at.....\$7.85

All sizes.

CH. BERNARD

MEN & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

Mr. Lynch asked a number of questions to bring out the points of obligation assumed, Chairman Pollard replying that under the ordinance gas mains are to be extended in Manchester as far as practicable within two years, and that the city is to be responsible for the introduction of sewers and water mains in any specific streets within any specified time. After securing a number of answers to pertinent questions, Mr. Lynch summed it up: "We've got to take Manchester in sooner or later. The whole question is whether or not this is the time."

Mr. Garber spoke in opposition, saying that there were an abundance of sites for factories in the East End and on beyond Fulton.

Gas and Water to Sell.
Mr. Ratcliffe spoke vigorously in support of the ordinance. "As a member of the Committee on Light," he said, "we have gas to sell that we can make at a profit. There are 15,000 people in the city clamoring for both gas and water, both of which are sold by the city of Richmond, and both at a profit. The setting basin cost us money, but in ten years' time we will realize that it is one of the greatest assets of the city. If Norfolk takes in Portsmouth, as is now pending, I have had but one thing to ask: one to vote against the ordinance, and I believe that \$0 per cent. of the people are crying for this additional population. There is opposition to all things, but in this matter we should support a policy which has worked faithfully and worked well."

Mr. Boschen made his maiden speech in the Council, in opposition on the ground that Barton Heights and the settlements to the north should come before Manchester. Chairman Pollard replying that the same man who held the vote for the consolidation mass meeting at the Y. M. C. A. had prevented the taking in of the Northside area in 1906.

Wanted Popular Vote.
Mr. Cutchins, who had come from a sick room, through a stormy night to vote for the ordinance, said that the hour was late, the members were familiar with the issues, and that further debate would not change any votes, and suggested the pending question, but deferred to allow Mr. Pollack to close the debate, which he did in a very spirited manner, adding to the already too large number of officeholders on the city pay roll.

The pending question was then called, carried and announced, but Mr. Pollack forbore from the floor again, first appealing from the chair's decision, and then asking a reconsideration to offer an amendment.

Under the argument that it would not do to shut off debate he was allowed to offer the amendment in face of the protest of Mr. Lynch, who said he had concluded that the city would never get any better bargain than the present one, and that he had decided to vote for the measure. After a parliamentary tangle the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Pollack moved to amend the ordinance by inserting a word or two which would X-ray the measure be submitted to the qualified voters of Richmond, as well as of Manchester.

"If it has the merit that has been represented," he argued, "there could be nothing to fear from a submission to a popular vote."

Mr. Pollard said the amendment was a mere subterfuge to kill the whole union, and that it would prevent its going through in time for the census. Mr. Lynch said it showed the weakness of the opposition—that Mr. Pollack was grasping at straws.

Roll Call at Y. M. C. Meeting.
"I have only had one man," he said, "to submit to a popular vote. We are elected by the people, and we should meet the issue like men. A little bunch that met at the Y. M. C. A. sent a communication asking a popular vote, but they don't represent the people. Mr. Boschen doesn't number how hard we worked to take in the Northside, and those same men prevented it."

"Some of those people claim to love the poor people, but it has been my experience that they love the poor more. They came out into my section and some shacks for the dear poor people. That's what they think of the poor people. The majority wants the annexation. Now let us vote our convictions like men, and not dodge behind a submission to the people."

Mr. Lynch also thought it should not go to the people, saying that but two men had asked him to submit the question, and that the people were not well informed on the issue, which was one for the Council to determine.

How They Voted.
The roll call on the Pollack amendment showed as follows:

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Noes—Messrs. Barber, Billey, Buford, Cutchins, Davis, Don Leavy, Pollard, Gentry, Hulse, Lynch, Mills, Pollard, Ratcliffe, Reade, Richardson, Rogers, Tucker, Umlauf—19.

Mr. Hirschberg promptly moved to adjourn, which was overwhelmingly lost, and the ordinance put on its passage and adopted as originally recommended.

POLLARD RAPS MEN WHO STAND IN WAY OF RICHMOND'S PROGRESS

Chairman of Joint Committee Tells Council About Plan for Union.

SMALL-SOUL MEN HURT CITY

Explains Agreement Upon Which Consolidation Ordinance Is Based.

In presenting to the Common Council last night the report of the Joint Committee on the consolidation ordinance, Chairman H. R. Pollard, Jr., said:

As chairman of the Special Committee on Consolidation of the cities of Richmond and Manchester, and having been elected to the Council in the place of my lamented friend, E. H. Spencer—who that he had been spared to finish the work—I hand you herewith the report that we have made.

With your permission, Mr. President, I wish to discuss briefly the agreement between the two cities, which is embodied in the ordinance as drafted by the City Attorney, and which we present to you to-night.

I wish to say, Mr. President, in the outset that I am afraid that the minds of some of you gentlemen, and the public generally, have been poisoned by the fact that during the sittings of the committee it became necessary for our Richmond committee to give out certain statements to the press that made it appear that Manchester was demanding too much, but I say to you now in all earnestness that had I been a member of the Manchester committee I should have contended strenuously for everything that is embodied in this ordinance, and perhaps some things that they overlooked.

Advantages Greatest.
Let us weigh the proposition, let us put it on the scales, and I am sure that you must confess that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages or cost of the consolidation. At the most careful study of the ordinance, I tell you that by an outlay of not more than \$50,000 per annum for the next five years we can do everything that we have promised and even more. The above named amount, in addition to the receipts of Manchester, estimated at \$115,000, will pay salaries, make all improvements as agreed upon, pay interest on the present debt of Manchester, which is \$192,000, less amount of sinking fund, pay interest and redemption on the cost of bridges estimated at \$100,000.

In regard to the bridges, Mr. President, respectfully contend that this should really not be charged as a part of cost of consolidation, for no matter whether the union is perfected or not, it is up to Richmond to build these bridges—bridges we must have, and Manchester is in no condition to build them. Some may argue that we do not need them open arms, but this is a narrow and contracted view. If she wishes to grow, must have good and commodious entrances.

But if you doubt the necessity of these bridges, go to Seventh and Main Streets and spend an hour there in the morning from 7 to 7:15 o'clock and see the wretched condition of the street either live in Richmond and work in Manchester, or vice versa; therefore I stoutly maintain that the cost of the bridges should not be charged as a part of cost of consolidation, which would be \$50,000 per annum. Now, sir, what becomes of the amount that has been made that it will cost over \$100,000 per annum in addition to interest charges, etc.?

Stand in Way of Progress.
Oh, Mr. President, I long to see the day when the small, narrow-minded, small-soul men in this city are told to take a back seat and not to try to stand in the way of progress, prosperity and happiness of her people. I have, Mr. President, the utmost confidence in the growth and advancement of Richmond, and if these so-called prominent citizens, who are called the track they will be run over. All fair-minded men with even a reasonable amount of intelligence, must acknowledge that Richmond never had a greater impetus of prosperity than

holders on the city pay roll. The pending question was then called, carried and announced, but Mr. Pollack forbore from the floor again, first appealing from the chair's decision, and then asking a reconsideration to offer an amendment.

Under the argument that it would not do to shut off debate he was allowed to offer the amendment in face of the protest of Mr. Lynch, who said he had concluded that the city would never get any better bargain than the present one, and that he had decided to vote for the measure. After a parliamentary tangle the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Pollack moved to amend the ordinance by inserting a word or two which would X-ray the measure be submitted to the qualified voters of Richmond, as well as of Manchester.

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FLOOR LEADER FOR UNION



CHAIRMAN H. R. POLLARD, JR.

set in after the last annexation, which became effective December, 1906.

Now, sir, I can already hear some of my good friends here say, why did you agree to give them 40 per cent. of their gross receipts for streets alone? My answer is short and simple. When Manchester becomes a part of Richmond we will not be spending money in to portion of our own territory, and the sooner the streets are put in good condition the more taxes we will receive and the more she will grow. When we took in a part of Henrico the court required all of the revenues received from annexed section and \$50,000 per annum additional should be spent in annexed section.

Now I hear a friend rising and in a very serious way asking why we agreed to let them retain their court. My answer to this question is that in the next three years we must have another court in Richmond to relieve the Hustings Court; therefore, in my opinion, this is a matter of very little moment to Richmond, and one in which Manchester seemed to feel a deep interest.

The Greater Blessing.
Now, seriously, Manchester is not getting so much in dollars and cents; what she is getting and what she will soon learn to prize more than any other temporal blessing, is that she will be a part and parcel of the glorious city of Richmond. Let us realize that the whole thing is not a begrudging a few paltry dollars.

Her estimated assets amount to \$100,000. Her bonded debt is \$192,000. She has seventeen miles of water pipes. She has eleven miles of sewers from four to ten inches.

Now, sir, we will look at the other side of the question. What benefits that Richmond will derive—I shall only name three, for I do not wish to trespass longer than necessary upon your time.

First, but not in my opinion the most important, we will increase our population about 15,000, which, with our present population, will carry us up to the year 1920, 130,000, which will show that we have jumped from \$7,000 to 130,000 in the last ten years. This

ended, by a vote of 22 to 11, the Council adjourning amid applause from the gathering of people from both cities.

CONGER ON WITNESS STAND

Tells Interesting Story in Case Against Alldis.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Skillful maneuvering by Senator Ben Conger's attorneys sent the members of the Senate home for the week-end, and the case against the Alldis Building Company was postponed until next week. The testimony of Senator J. P. Aldis, the accused, was given in his own defense, charging Alldis with taking a \$100,000 bribe from the company. The case was read before the Senate when it began this morning. The case was read before the Senate when it began this morning.

The investigation to-day went one step further toward identifying the man having charge of Conger and Moe, \$6,000 sent from Groton to Albany by Conger on behalf of the Alldis Building Company. Conger asserted that neither of these men was a member of the legislature at the present time.

CONCERNING ARTHUR LEVY.
Mr. Arthur Levy, for many years sales agent at Richmond for the National Cash Register Company, has just been arrested by the Southern Railway Company, and is being held in the city. Mr. Levy has many friends in the city, and it is expected that he will be released soon.

Mr. Levy is a salesman of recognized ability and is well and favorably known throughout the entire city. He has been connected with the National Cash Register Company for many years, and has been very successful in his work.

Mr. Levy is a man of high character and is well respected by all who know him. He is a native of the city and has been a resident here for many years.

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THE MEN AND WOMEN Who Enjoy the Choicest Products of the World's Commerce.

Knowledge of What is Best More Important Than Wealth Without It.

It must be apparent to every one that qualities of the highest order are necessary to enable the best of the products of modern commerce to attain to universal acceptance. However loudly heralded, they may not hope for world-wide pre-eminence unless they meet with the general approval, not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and enjoying the choicest products. Their commendation, consequently, becomes important to others, since to meet the requirements of the well informed of all countries the method of manufacture must be of the most perfect order and the combination the most excellent of its kind. After thirty years of general usage, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna everywhere accepted as the best of family laxatives. Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the laxative and carminative principles of plants known to act most beneficially on the system, but also to the method of manufacture of the California Fig Syrup Co., which ensures that uniformity and purity essential in a remedy intended for family use. It cleanses and sweetens the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects. To get the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, buy the genuine only; the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

INHUMAN HANDLING OF STOCK DENOUNCED

Washington, D. C., February 11.—Representatives of humane societies and live stock associations were before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day protesting against the manner in which the railroads handled live stock en route to market.

One witness declared that 100,000 head of stock was taken from the cars dead every year as a result of the inhuman handling of them by the railroads. The loss in money was estimated at millions in the killing of the stock and in the shrinkage in weight. A bill was before the committee fixing a minimum rate of sixteen miles an

hour at which the railroads may transport live stock shipments. Shippers told the committee to-day that frequently the rate was less than two miles an hour or an average of one mile an hour. Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the American Humane Association, denounced present conditions as a "disgrace to civilization." He said the railroads constantly side-tracked live stock to put through other freight which paid a more profitable rate, and that they frequently overloaded their engines, resulting in slow time, an effort to haul as much as possible. The meat of live stock mistreated in shipment was declared by Dr. Stillman to be materially injured for food purposes.

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Commissioner Rogers Enthusiastic Over Industrial Outlook.

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